

THE CONSTITUTION:
Published Daily and Weekly

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION
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THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION
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THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 17, 1888.

They Come High.
A contemporary is authority for the statement that the mayor of Montgomery has offered a reward of \$100 for every Floridian from an infected district, caught within ten miles of that city.

We are inclined to think that there must be some mistake about this. If, however, the report is true some of the enterprising citizens of Montgomery will have a picnic. Down in that part of the country any active and able-bodied man ought to be able to pick up a few dollars in a day or two before breakfast and pick up at least half-a-dozen Floridians from the infected districts.

But what does the mayor of Montgomery propose to do with the captives? He will find that public sentiment is against the infliction of severe penalties. He will simply spend the city's money in capturing prisoners for the purpose of turning them loose.

All this rumormongering is unnecessary. If Montgomery is going to run this schedule she will make a pretty big hole in her treasury in the course of the next two months, for, in spite of the price set upon their heads, the Floridians will be found in that locality for some time to come.

One of the funniest features of this campaign is the spectacle of various southern newspapers issuing grave arguments day by day to show why the white voters of the south should vote for Cleveland and Thurman. The white voters of the south have never thought of voting for anybody else; but the political essay business will continue to develop.

Southern Cotton Takings.
One of the most gratifying evidences of the prosperity of the south is the great increase in the takings of cotton by the southern mills during the past few years. This increase is the more gratifying for the reason that it shows a tendency on the part of the south to make a home market for its own staple, and to reap the vastly greater profits that belong to the manufactured product as compared with the raw material.

In 1880, the northern mills took 1,409,217 bales, and in 1887-88 they took 1,787,121 bales. An increase of about twenty-seven per cent. In 1880 the southern mills took 188,204 bales; in 1887-88, they took 443,371 bales, an increase of more than one hundred and forty-seven per cent. In other words, the northern mills have a little more than held their own, while the southern mills have about quadrupled their takings.

It should not be understood that this shows any serious competition between the northern and southern mills, but it does show that the south is rapidly making arrangements to spin its own cotton. The south now produces one-fifth of all the cotton goods turned out in the United States. For a beginning—and it is merely a beginning—this is a pretty good showing.

The truth is, the south is coming to the front in all directions. After awhile we will begin to manufacture fine goods, and then the British mills will have to run on short time the year round or close up.

The Cotton Movement.
The New York Financial Chronicle, in its weekly review of the cotton movement, says that for the week ending last Friday the total receipts have reached 45,091 bales, against 39,164 bales last week, 23,639 bales the previous week and 18,517 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1888, 84,855 bales, against 220,007 bales for the same period of 1887, showing a decrease since September 1, 1888, of 142,142 bales.

The exports for the week reach a total of 32,856 bales, of which 29,406 were to Great Britain, 1,415 to France and 1,975 to the rest of the continent. The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 436,000 bales. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up 5,400 bales, all of which were for consumption.

The imports into continental ports have been 5,000 bales.

There is a decrease of the cotton in sight of 466,449 bales as compared with the same date of 1887, a decrease of 202,623 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1886, and a decrease of 342,568 bales as compared with 1885.

The older interior stocks have increased during the week 1,133 bales and are tonight 25,804 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts at the same time have been 34,987 bales less than the same week last year, and since September 1st the receipts at all the towns are 82,967 bales less than for the same time in 1887.

The total receipts from the plantations since September 1, 1888, are 90,771 bales; in 1887 were 235,679 bales; in 1886 were 129,001 bales. Although the receipts at the outlets the past week were 45,091 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 49,154 bales, the balance going to increase the stocks of the interior towns. Last year the receipts from the plantations for the same week were 143,799 bales.

The Chronicle says that the speculation in cotton for future delivery at New York has shown considerable activity for the week under review, but prices have been variable and irregular. For the first half of the week the Liverpool market was advancing, especially for the early deliveries, the movement of the crop was exceptionally small, and a storm of great violence passed over Georgia and the Carolinas. But in other parts of the cotton-growing region the weather was better.

On Wednesday an incident was the tender of certificates covering 20,000 bales on September contracts causing, in conjunction with good advice from the south, some decline, which was speedily recovered when it was seen that the certificates were quickly taken up. Thursday the market was dull,

with very little change, speculation being restricted by the uncertainty regarding the September options.

Friday the market made an early advance, in the face of dull foreign advices, but southern accounts were stronger. The close, however, was quiet. Cotton on spot advanced 1-16c on Monday, from a very large export business was reported for the previous week but declined 1-16c on Tuesday, and again on Thursday. Friday there was a recovery of 1-16c, middling uplands closing at 10 7/16c.

The Chronicle's telegraphic reports from the south indicate that the weather has in general been favorable to cotton during the week, a considerable improvement being noted in many districts. Picking is making good progress. An inundation at Augusta has done much damage to property.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the political funeral of Candidate Harrison, to take place next November. No flowers.

The Augusta Exposition.

We desire to make some suggestions to our friends, the managers of the exposition in Augusta. Whether our suggestions are adopted or not, we propose to bend all our energies to make the exposition there a success. We like the people of Augusta, and especially the managers of this new enterprise that can be made so useful to the eastern part of our state—as well as to Augusta. The recent heavy rains have not only damaged Augusta temporarily, but they have damaged every railroad running into the city from South Carolina and Georgia. It is only twenty days before the day devoted for the exposition to open, (October 10th.) It will take the most energetic work on the part of the managers of these roads to get them in as good condition as they were before the flood, and we doubt if it can be done in that time, from our knowledge of the extent of the damage.

The news about the extent of the damage to the city of Augusta is conflicting. We have no doubt it has been greatly exaggerated, but that the loss is serious in the city is certain. The loss falls upon every citizen more or less, whether rich or poor. That the city will recover from it rapidly, we have not the slightest doubt, because the pluck and energy of the citizens of Augusta is invincible. Expositions that are not successful have no good results, and the advantages that an exposition is to a city can only be measured by results. If exhibitors find there will be delays in shipping their exhibits, or stock men fear there will be delays on the trip, they will not ship them to make the entries they have promised. Again, if the visitors have to divide their time between looking at the exhibits, and the effects of the flood, it makes no difference how good the show is, it will hurt. Besides all this, the city must be in good trim when the visitors come. The factories—the pride of Augusta—must be running in their best style. The beautiful streets must be as lovely as it is possible to make them. The bridges across the river must be not only repaired but increased in number. In short, Augusta should be as near as possible put in as good condition as she was before the late flood.

Now, all this will take time and money. To postpone the exposition until February or March will be better, in our opinion, for Augusta and for Georgia. Any exhibitor that they would lose by the postponement would be of little service any way. The time we suggest will be as good as any that can be selected, for there is no more beautiful a place in the south than Augusta in the early spring. The postponement can be very easily accomplished. The exposition has already been extensively advertised, and it will take but little more money to let every man in the United States that has heard of it and expects to come, know of the postponement. The fact itself will be recognized by the public that Augusta intends to do what she promised, if it takes all the winter and spring, and do it in as handsome style as the best.

Misfortune comes on all cities. It has been forty years since Augusta has had such a flood before, and very few cities can scan their record for forty years that has not had some great trouble. That Augusta will come out with flying colors, we have not the slightest doubt, but time is absolutely necessary to accomplish perfect success, and we hope the managers will consider the suggestions we make and make the postponement.

If they conclude to go on with the programme as printed, however, no paper in Georgia, outside of Augusta, will do more than THE CONSTITUTION to make it a success.

While on the subject of the flood in Richmond county, we want to make another suggestion to the people of the state and to the citizens of Richmond county. We see they have called for an additional tax levy of one per cent. What ought to be done is this: the legislature of Georgia should turn over to repair the loss the state tax of Richmond county for 1888. The loss in Augusta falls on all our people. Twenty thousand people are out of employment on account of the damage to the canal. They are mostly poor people who depend upon their daily wages for a living. They are citizens of Georgia who, when at work, are adding to the wealth of our state every day they work. The sum from the state tax, added to what the additional tax levy will give, will soon put Augusta on her feet again. We trust the people of Richmond county will wipe out their petty differences, and select three brainy men of influence in the state as their representatives, and send them to the legislature for this purpose. It was done for Savannah and Chatham county in 1879, and it has saved that city and Georgia more than twenty times the amount the state surrendered.

These emergencies come upon us all—the way to meet them is with judgment, wisdom and liberality. Nobody can keep them from coming, but we can all help to repair the loss. The ways of Providence are inscrutable and past finding out, but no fact is truer than that Providence smiles on those who help to build up, even the loss occasioned by its impetuous decrees.

The continued wet weather will have a tendency to make an experienced goldsmith out of Brother William Moore, of Augusta.

The Executive Committee Today.
The democratic executive committee of Fulton county will meet this morning in the county courthouse.

It must be plain to the committee that its action in refusing to congregate the

votes cast in the legislative primary was hasty. It is the duty of the committee to preserve the organization of the party, and not permit it to drift into anarchy between republicanism and third-partyism.

While the violation of some rules of detail by the candidates might merit censure, the undoing of the work of 4,000 voters is too severe a penalty. The people voted in good faith, and it is in their interest, and the interest of the democratic party, that the committee should act today. The minority candidates have accepted the result, and the democrats of the county are satisfied.

Let the committee add up the totals, and declare them, and then the democracy of Fulton can fight side by side with the democracy of the state in October.

The Fight Against Yellow Jack.

In the course of ten or twenty years, or by the time the next generation comes on the stage, yellow fever will be a thing of the past in the south.

From the earliest settlement of this country down to the present time the fight against Yellow Jack has been a continuous struggle. At first the odds seemed to be overwhelmingly against us, but men will display almost superhuman energy and ingenuity when they are fighting for life. Slowly but surely the yellow fever belt has been narrowed, until it is now a mere ribbon on the southern edge of our map.

Before the revolution the scourge stretched its course as far northward as Canada. The Canadians saw that they could not exist with such a foe at their doors, and they went to work to drive it southward. They resorted to such crude sanitary and quarantine measures as were then sanctioned by medical scientists, and the result was that the fever soon passed at Boston when it made its periodical trips up the Atlantic coast. The Bostonians followed the example of the Canadians, and their energetic precautions barred out the pest. New York was less active in the matter, and it suffered so often and so seriously that John Randolph felt justified in saying in congress that if New York became a manufacturing city she would have yellow fever from January to July, and from July to January again.

But Randolph was mistaken. The New Yorkers saw that something had to be done or their city would go to the dogs. They kept their streets clean, constructed good sewers, secured a pure water supply, and established a good quarantine system. The fever was forced southward to be driven from Philadelphia, and other southern points, until it was confined to its present territory.

All this has been done within about a hundred and fifty years. There is no reason why the fight should not go on. When the threatened points on the south Atlantic and Gulf coasts go to work as systematically as Boston and New York did a century ago, they will be as free from danger as the northern cities are at present.

The terrible visitation of the present year will not be without good results. By next year the federal, state and municipal authorities in Florida and along the Gulf will all make a united effort to ward off the pestilence, and they will probably be successful. When our southern ports and some of the interior towns guard their health interests with proper care Yellow Jack will disappear from our shores.

It is a remarkable fact that the rains that fall now are wetter than they used to be in our childhood days. There is probably some reason for this.

AMOS P. LARNED, a well-known New York newspaper man, is insane. The World says: "Mr. Larned seems possessed of the idea that he is a very wealthy man, in fact he has nothing beyond what he earns with his pen. Dr. Shaw says he imagines that he is the inventor of a gas machine for heating houses, lighting cities, and running engines, and that he has sold 5,000,000 of these machines to the Long Island railroad and 25,000,000 to the Central. He expects to get thousands of dollars daily for royalties and says he owns a fine pair of horses, eighteen hands high. Dr. Shaw says that with careful treatment he thinks Mr. Larned may recover. Dr. Madden adds that Mr. Larned told him that the federal authorities owe him \$1,000,000 for gas machines which he could get whenever he went to Washington for it. He also says Mr. Larned has written many pages of prose and verse lately without point or meaning, and displays the symptoms of advanced mental decay. He leaves money and packages in cars wherever he may, and his wife and daughters have to watch him carefully for fear he might do himself or them some harm."

THE APPEARANCE of a translation of "Kalevala," the great Finnish epic, revives the old charge that Longfellow appropriated its metre and plot for his "Hiawatha." Many years ago Edgar A. Poe, and Professor T. C. Porter, of Lafayette college, insisted that Longfellow was a plagiarist, but the poet paid no attention to them. When his publisher told him that he ought to reply, he merely said: "How does my book sell?" When informed that it was selling rapidly he said that the critics might say what they pleased, they were simply advertising him. The deadly parallel column has now been brought into use and it shows that some parts of "Hiawatha" are metrically and almost literally the same as portions of "Kalevala."

NORTHERN TOURISTS on southern roads who see men armed with shotguns moving about in the bushes need not fear that any revolution is about to break out—it is nothing but a crowd of volunteer quinquenniers hunting for bilious looking subjects.

THE NASHVILLE AMERICAN reproduces what Dickens wrote in his "American Notes" about the pigs of Nashville, and jubilantly says: "How unchanged are our streets since Dickens so graphically described them forty-two years ago." Here is a paragraph from the great Englishman's book: "We are on Church street! Here are the ladies in bright colors walking to and fro, in pairs and singly; yonder the very same blue parson who passed and repassed the hotel window twenty times while we were sitting there. We are going to cross here. Take care of the pigs. Two portly sows are trotting up behind this carriage, and a select party of half a dozen gentlemen hogs have just now turned the corner."

THE MAINE REPUBLICANS are dismayed because at the late election old Hannibal Hamlin voted of the head of the ticket when he lost. The state has not been so excited since Mr. Hamlin dived an overcoat two winters ago, after having gone without such a garment for seventy odd years. It is believed that the old man is a little off.

Youthful Genius Suppressed.
From the Chicago Tribune.
Minister—You say a great many bright things, Bobby, don't you?
Bobby—Not as many as I used to.
Minister—Why not?
Bobby—Slippers.

A CHINESE PUZZLE.

"The Chinese must go."
The expression is credited to the statesman whose home is on the Pacific coast, and it found speedy favor in that section, where the almost unbroken Celestial is disliked in proportion to his numerical strength and alleged general cussedness.

"The Chinese must go" edict has been before the public for a long time. In fact, it might be termed somewhat of a chestnut, but the Chinese don't go. At least, not in Atlanta.

From Won Long to Hop Sing they are here. And by the aid of "muchee washee" and a "very little rice" they apparently live and prosper, but never grow fat.

And right here is a good place to ask a question. Did any one ever see a fat Chinaman?

But the "Chinese in Atlanta" was intended as the subject of this sketch, and digressions of an adios nature are not in order.

That the Chinese are industrious, economical and all that is a matter of record elsewhere, and those who live in Atlanta have the appearance of being possessed of these virtues.

It is not generally known that the Chinese are politicians—at least, they take an interest in the Chinese question, and as this is an issue, why, of course, the Chinese are in duty bound to take up the subject of the political purity of this great and glorious country.

It is surprising to observe how well they know which one of the presidential candidates has been elected by the vote of the Chinese. They are conclusively by their lack of interest in President Cleveland's letter of acceptance. Only one or two of the Chinese can read English, and a Chinese letter has been informed that this letter was not even read, much less discussed. But when Harrison's letter appeared, a convention of the Chinese was immediately called to meet, and on Thursday evening last, in the basement where Won Long makes a living, and puts starch in stockings, about twenty-five Chinese gathered.

Wah Sing, who reads English in a style peculiarly his own, took a copy of THE CONSTITUTION and called his workers in the laundry business to order by saying:

"Everybody who wants loose Halison talks to Chinaman keepes stiller."

Wah Sing was evidently in the best of spirits. In fact, it may be stated confidently that several doses of liquid spirits were in him, for he went away with his reading of "Halison's" wishy-washy promises, until he was almost as drunk as the grand old change of front on the city of the world. Wah read the lines and laid the paper down with a few Chinese remarks that the reporter has decided not to use. He came to this conclusion after a close examination of Webster, and found that Wah had gone behind the returns in some way, for the words with which he had expressed his opinion are not to be found in the pages of this repository of language.

Trouble at once begun. Halison was referred to in language that THE CONSTITUTION type will not print. The actor, who was in the room, also talked in a way that was not to be printed, jumped upon Ah Wo's ironing board and made a short speech.

What the reporter could catch of his unbridled denunciation of Halison sounded like this: "Halison be dam."

And the meeting adjourned.

It Was the Style.

"It left a check for \$10,000 among the wedding gifts," said the bride's father to his prospective son-in-law, on the eve of a fashionable wedding last week, "and after the ceremony you will please tear it up. That's the style nowadays, Frank."

"Yes," heated Frank, "that's the style, I know, but I'm afraid it's too late to tear it up now, as I went down to the bank this morning and had it cashed."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.**Tar and Feathers.**

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: When did the custom of tarring and feathering originate?

J. H. S.
Richard, on setting out on the third crusade, made sundry enactments for the regulation of his fleet, one of which was that, "A robber who shall be convicted of theft shall have his head cropped after the fashion of a champion, and his crown shall be poured thereon, and the feathers of a cushion shall be shaken out on him, so that he may be known, and at the first land at which the ship shall touch he shall be set on shore." Whether shore is the word, or that this way he means of determining it is at least close on to 700 years old.

The Truth of History.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I have heard a fellow say why was Atlanta badly thrown open here and there, the streets people to take her in her home, the hospitality is not only striking, but suggestive of perfect confidence in her civilian exemption from the plague. The world watches with the keenest interest, and scientists with anxiety.

If Atlanta passes unharmed through this thorough and conclusive trial of climate effects upon tropical disease, the people will know that yellow fever cannot live in the air of these Georgia hills.

After this, people will realize that if the whole city of Jacksonville, sand, rivers and people were set down the bottom of the mountain between the city and the sea, the city would not be quarantined to the city's section's notice.

And so this brave and humane experiment of Atlanta will prove an important and invaluable fact to the health of all this wonderful region.

Redpath on Atlanta.

Interview with James Redpath.
"Atlanta is a marvel. Sherman left it a mass of the smoking or smouldering ruins of a fifth-century city. It is now a little Chicago, a driving, thriving commercial city, with miles of handsome streets as any prosperous northern city, and with one of the best and largest hotels in the country."

It is curious to note the gradual evolution in the south of northern traits with the development of commercial and manufacturing interests. In New Orleans and Mobile and Petersburg, for example, the people have not yet felt the quickening impulse of commercial activity—the people walk as they walked before the war—slowly, as if they had all eternity to walk in. In Atlanta, on the contrary, the people have not yet quite caught on to the Chicago quickstep, the men walk with an air, and they have all eternity to rest in and therefore need not get tired. I just quite a number of numbers in the cars and boats, and without exception, they all gave favorable reports of the property of the south, and the excellence of the new manufacturing districts. In the mills of all sorts, they said, the operatives are whites."

SO AND SO.

If Major Bartolotte really was betrayed by Tippecanoe, he should not be surprised. A man who has such a name as Tippecanoe is not to be trusted.

A newspaper man of Portland, Me., asserts that the face of Amelie Rivers can be seen outlined against the moon if a powerful telescope is used. It is true, the moon is not the moon that was full when he made this discovery.

Lord Wolsey says that one of the bravest men he ever knew is Lieutenant General Sir Gerald Graham, V. C., who was in chief command at the battle of Omdurman. In several inches over six feet in height, and rather indolent physically, many times Wolsey has seen him endanger his life rather than take a few extra steps in safety.

Speaking of M. Pasteur, a recent writer says: "He is of a fine height, has a large, high forehead, small gray eyes, soft and intelligent; short neck, broad shoulders, and an emaciated face; he wears a full gray beard and mustache cut close. He is full of life and vigor, and his health has been poor lately, but he speaks with great difficulty, but his two months' rest in the pine forests of the Jura will completely restore him."

Dr. Mary Walker is a plucky woman. She was to go to Florida to tend fever patients. She has applied to the health officer of Washington for the necessary authority. She quotes her record as a surgeon in the regular army during the war, and asks for money to enable her to make such purchases as will render her outfit for the work at Jacksonville effective. It is probable that the health officer will look with favor upon her application. There is evidently a good deal of manhood in Dr. Mary.

wisdom, the necessity for which experience has demonstrated, should be enacted, to protect against and mitigate future calamities. To forest in twelve months that we have had an epidemic which has afflicted the whole country, and seriously jeopardized the prosperity of one entire state, will be unfair to ourselves and criminal not to Florida, but to every southern state.

A Mormon President.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Is a Mormon eligible to the presidency of the United States? A. B. H. Yes. The constitution expressly declares that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.

"The Old Roman."

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: When and how did Judge Thurman get the title of the Old Roman? Subscribers.
At a banquet at Columbus, Ohio, in January, 1879, when Thomas F. Baring referred to him as "the noblest Roman of them all."

The Valley of Death.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Where is the valley of death? Give a brief description of it. C. R. G. The place known as "the valley of death," or the "valley of the dead," is the best body of men in the most remarkable natural example of an atmosphere loaded with carbonic acid gas in existence. It has never been fully explored, because of the danger of remaining more than a few moments in the place. The valley is a hollow, near the summit of a mountain range, only to be reached by a long climb up the hillside. Approached through an opening between the hills is seen to be an oval shaped valley, about half a mile across. It is about thirty-five feet deep, the bottom is hard and sandy, without vegetation, and strewn with many large stones. Throughout, the surface is almost covered with the bleached bones of animals, tigers, pig deer, and others, all kinds of birds, and also of human beings. Explorers of the valley seldom venture beyond the borders, though it has been proved that the deadly air does not immediately affect those who enter it. This is because the carbonic acid gas being heavier than the atmosphere, settles to the bottom of the valley. Dogs and fowls thrown into it fall senseless instantly and die in a few minutes. No person or animal is visible on the floor of this valley, and it is thought that the openings are near the base of the rocky hills surrounding it.

The Army of the Revolution.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: How many soldiers did each of the thirteen colonies contribute to the army of the Revolutionary war? S. C.
It is not positively known how many men from the colonies served in the war. The official statement indicates a total of recorded years of enlistment and not a total of the men who served. Hence, a man who served from April 19, 1775, until the formal cessation of hostilities, April 18, 1783, would count as ten years in the aggregate. In this basis of enlistment years, the following table gives the contributions of the various states:

New Hampshire	12,497
Massachusetts	20,947
Rhode Island	5,993
Connecticut	11,939
New York	19,781
New Jersey	10,726
Pennsylvania	25,778
Delaware	13,912
Maryland	12,963
Virginia	20,263
North Carolina	12,963
South Carolina	6,417
Georgia	2,679
Total	238,771

Atlanta's Brave Experiment.

From the Rome Tribune.
In one view of its attitude toward the Florida refugees Atlanta is doing an invaluable service to the south.

The panic produced by the present fever is unparalleled in its scope and diffusion. No previous epidemic has ever produced so great a "scare" in the south, everywhere. The medical men in Chicago, who, claiming Florida as his residence, predicted that the fever would spread as an epidemic over the entire south, found hundreds and thousands of apprehensive people to lend ready credence to his sensational and impractical view, and the belief is all too general in the north and west that the whole south is dangerous ground until the advent of frost.

Some of the people of Rome and the people of Atlanta know, of course, that this is absurd. They know that these high and breezy hills, nearly four hundred miles from Florida, and a thousand feet above the sea level, are as secure from the tropic scourge as Milwaukee or St. Paul.

But the people north of us do not believe it. To their minds the only clear fact is that there is fever in the south, and consequently there is danger in the south everywhere. The ever-ready and unfeeling futilities of so many southern towns has fed this delusion into fixed belief. A prominent merchant of Rome told the Tribune on Friday, that several commercial travelers began to visit him about this time about this date, had written to break their engagements here in Rome, because of yellow fever in the south. And there are hundreds of similar anecdotes elsewhere.

When, therefore, Atlanta boldly throws open her gates and invites the stricken people to take refuge in her home, the hospitality is not only striking, but suggestive of perfect confidence in her civilian exemption from the plague. The world watches with the keenest interest, and scientists with anxiety.

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TALK OF THE TOWN.

The capital clock is doing wonderful work these days. It is giving four distinct kinds of time—day, eastern, international and western—according to the face you look at. It was half past ten all day long Saturday by city time. It is high time to repair the old chronometer, and give it a fresh start.

James H. McWhorter was commissioned as justice of the peace for the 87th district of Walker county Saturday, vice J. H. Rogers deceased.

Commissions were sent to the following notaries public Saturday: Coweta county—A. L. Robbison, 693rd; J. C. Nixon, 74th; J. R. Cotton, 1139th. Morgan county—T. A. Marks, 36th.

James M. Arnold, Lewis F. Blalock, C. H. Eastin, R. L. Johnson and E. R. Warden were commissioned as county commissioners of Fayette Saturday.

John Dyer was placed in Fulton county jail in default of bond. He was arrested by Deputy Marshal Tinsley in Golden county, and committed by Commissioner Henderson at Dalton.

The Salvation Army needed a moving tent Saturday night.

Rev. Sam Small is advertised to address the people of Charlotte, N. C., on the 26th instant

RAILROAD GOSSIP

The Central and Georgia Roads
On Time.

**Rates to Georgia's Expositions Office
Declared—Lots of Freight for
the Central.**

The Central and Georgia roads are glad
getting back to schedule time, the Cen-
tral making a train for Savannah at 6:30 y-
day morning.

Although the Georgia road abandon
train scheduled to arrive in this city at 1
but the 5:45 train arrived on time. Both
are hopeful of keeping to the schedule
today, and they will if the floods do not
vent.

The Central will double up its freight service and endeavor to raise the small blockade that the past week's delays caused.

Exposition Rates.

The rates to the Georgia expositions been agreed upon, and the railroads have done shares towards the success of them all.

On Saturday the gentlemen representing Virginia roads interested in transportation to the stations met at the office of Commissioner Shaw. There were present: L. L. McKinney, of the Richmond and Danville; J. C. Angier, of the Western and Atlantic; G. S. Barnum, of the Georgia P. & N. R.; Shaler, of the Chattanooga, Rome and Georgia; J. L. Ellis, of the Virginia and Norfolk; J. C. Angier, of the Brunswick and Western.

The rates adopted are as follows: From Greensboro, Augusta and Rome, and the state fair at Macon are as follows:

To Macon: A rate of one fare for the round trip may be made from points within the states of Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. The rate of four cents a mile for the round trip may be made from any outside of the states of Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and the Dominion of Wales.

To Columbus: The same rates as are given
Yacon, and rates of one fare to apply from At-
lanta and Savannah.
To Rome: One fare for the round trip from
the States.
To Augusta: One fare for the round trip, and
to the rates made by the roads centering in At-
lanta. All tickets to be for round trips and limited
continuous passage in each direction.

Fast Run on the Washab.

LAFAYETTE, September 16—One of the
fast runs ever made in the State was made last
by the Washab and Western fast westbound
train, No. 43, due here at 11:40 p. m. The dis-
tance from Andrews to this city is seventy-eight mi-
les and the run was made in 107 minutes, in-
cluding seven stops. The train is a regular

That New Depot.
The new depot of the Queen and Crescent system in Chattanooga was completed Saturday and was used for the first time yesterday by the Cincinnati Southern and Alabama Great Southern roads. The depot is a large building, and is located a few squares from the union depot. This will give the Cincinnati Southern road independent terminal facilities of its own in Chattanooga.

Piling Up the Freight.
The Central railroad has a thousand or more cars of freight piled up in its warehouses and

vannah waiting for the waters to subside so they can be forwarded to its destination. There will be a grand rush of freight trains over the Central's line again when the track is in running order. The yards at Atlanta are also filling up with loaded cars, but the Central will handle all its business as soon as it can make the best of the delay which the floods have caused. P. W. Allen, general agent of the Central, is hopeful that road will be open to Savannah today, but this depends to a great extent on the weather.

Increasing their Equipment.

W. H. Green, general superintendent of

Richmond and Danville system, has issued the following circular to shippers and agents:

There will be placed in service very soon, hundred new standard box cars, equipped with brakes and Janney couplers. These cars will be numbered from 1 to 25 inclusive, and will be placed in service between Atlanta and West Point exclusively, and must not be used for points on any of the roads of the system except the main line of the Richmond and Danville division between West Point and Charlotte, and the main line of the Atlanta and Charlotte division between Charlotte and Atlanta and Danville.

Railroad Earnings in 1887. The Railroad Gazette says: The remarkably good general showing made by our railroad *Poor's Manual* for 1888 must not blind those interested to one or two less favorable symptoms. While the increase in gross earnings was large, the increase in net earnings was much smaller, and the increase in net earnings per mile operated was a little over 2 per cent. How little this amounts to is seen by comparing the figures for a few years past.

CANADIAN SCHEME.

It is understood that H. J. Beemer, general manager of Pontiac and Pacific Junction railroads at present time, has succeeded in organizing a company of capitalists there, with a capital of over \$8,000,000, to complete the Pontiac and

Ohio River Traffic.

From a recent report to the Cincinnati chamber of commerce as to the Ohio river trade it appears that, although the number of boats engaged in passenger and freight business has increased considerably in the last four years, the

page remains as great. There has been an improvement in the service and most of the boats now down have been new vessels. The freight business is, of course, in coal. No boat built at Cincinnati in the last two years, and yards as exist are occupied with repairs alone.

Beating the Record.

"The 'Flying Scotsman' express, by the East Coast route, London to Edinburgh, on August 28th, beat the record by three minutes, save from King's Cross at 10 and reaching Edinburgh 5:29, or thirty-one minutes before the schedule time."

Another Improvement.
The freight cars recently built for the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe have safety chains attached to prevent the train breaking in two when making coupling parts. The safety chains act as the extra pin and the buffer bar, but are more complete as the safety chains are built

pendent of the draft springs and timber, and are affected should the latter break. The usual ob-
 tains to safety chains, and the main beam can
 compare the jerk usually fractures the safety chains.

Locomotive Notes.

The Vandalla will soon have five 20-
 passenger engines in service on the Terre Haute
 Indianapolis division. The engines were built
 the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, and are inten-
 to haul fast live stock trains.

Passenger engines for stock trains sound a t-
 odd at first; but as cattle now travel faster t-

A New Signal Adopted.

The Georgia Pacific railroad authorities have just decided to adopt the new air signals on all passenger trains in place of the old-time bell and gong. The new signal to be adopted by the road is similar to the one now in operation on the Louisville and Nashville. It is operated on the same principle as an air brake. A cord is through each car just like a bell cord. It con-

with an air pipe in each end of the car, which runs down under the car and connects with the engine by means of an air pipe. When the conductor or train wish to give the signal, they pull the engine, they have only to press a small lever over the car to pull the cord, which causes a little whistle in engine to sound. It is far superior to the bell and gong. No matter how long the train is, the conductor and only the engineer knows when it is "on time." This new system of signals has been in operation on the Louisville and Nashville railroad for many months, and has proved to be a useful and convenient arrangement. A force of shop men

engaged in attaching the air pipes and six to all the passenger cars and engines on the Pacific railroad. They will require several weeks to complete the work. The management of the road are well pleased with the workings of the team on other roads, and have determined to use them permanently.

Brief Mention.

The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. L. will build large shops at Nashville, Tenn.

The Louisville and Nashville has entered into a contract to build extensive shops at Evans Ind.

G. S. Barnum, general freight and pas

MISCELLANEOUS.

Watch Our Windows

THE COMING WEEK.

SPECIAL DISPLAYS OF STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS watches will be made each day, and if you need a watch it will pay you to make a note of the prices.

FREMANT & CHAMBERS.

44 Marietta St.

Our case does not rest here by any means. We have at all times in our store sufficient evidence to prove our assertion to be correct. A call will convince the most discriminating buyer.

We are offering now the best value in watches for the money to be found in the city. Out of town customers who may be thinking of buying a watch will do well to correspond with us.

J. R. WATTS & CO.,

Jewelers and Opticians.

OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE.

1st col 8p in freeholder.

ESTLEY PIANO

Is rapidly becoming

Most Popular Instrument

Of the present day.

SEE THEM.

CORNEL BROAD AND MARIETTA ST

1st col 8p in freeholder.

TENTS!

Manufactured by A. ERGENZINGER.

12 E. Hunter, Atlanta, Ga.

1st col 8p in freeholder.

Ask for & Use Only—Super Package—

Southern Queen Glass Starch.

It Beats the World. Requires

No Cooking.

A Superior Polished Starch,

ready for use for family laundry

Work. Manufactured only by

THE ATLANTA STARCH CO.

Sold by all first-class Wholesale

and Retail Dealers.

Sold in Atlanta at wholesale by H.A. Boynton,

Frank E. Block, Buchanan Bros., Joseph Smith,

Wiley & Greene, Tidwell & Pope, Kinney & Co.,

Donald, McEl. Wilson.

1st col 8p in freeholder.

THE WEATHER REPORT

INDICATIONS FOR GEORGIA.

Occasional rains followed by fair, stationary temperature

except extreme northern portion, slightly

cooler, variable winds.

Special Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, September 16.—The Savannah and

upper Tennessee rivers will rise rapidly, and dan-

gerous floods are indicated for rivers in Georgia and

Alabama.

Observer's Office, Signal Service, U.S.A.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE, 1

ATLANTA, September 16.—7, p. m.

All observations taken at the same moment of

actual time at each place.

Observations taken at 8 p. m. Seventy-fifth Meri-

dian time.

STATIONS.

Direction.

Force.

Wind.

Barometer.

Thermometer.

Clouds.

Remarks.

Fort Smith.

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FULLER'S OVATION

At the Grand Army Encampment in Columbus.

Shook Hands With Six Thousand—A Pro-

cession of Over 100,000 Will Come

to Atlanta in 1890.

Captain W. A. Fuller returned yesterday

afternoon from Columbus, Ohio, where he saw

over a hundred thousand Grand Army men in

a procession that was five hours in marching

past a given point.

"How were you received?" Captain Fuller

was asked.

"I had an enthusiastic reception," said he, "I

met several campfires and addressed the com-

rades, but the grand climax was on Wednesday

night, when there was an assemblage of five

to six thousand on the west side of the capitol

in the city of Columbus, to hear from Mr. Pit-

tenger, who spoke for the raiders and from my-

self, representing the pursuing party.

"The recital by both speakers of the part

taken respectively by them in the adventure,

was received with a great deal of interest, and

at times the speakers were enthusiastically

applauded.

"I had the honor of speaking from pre-

cisely the same stand that President Lincoln

occupied when he addressed the people of

Ohio on his way from Illinois to Washington

City to be inaugurated in March, 1861.

"After the speaking was over there was a

reception given by the surviving raiders and

myself, who stood in line, and the vast audi-

ence marched past for more than an hour. I

never saw anything like it in my life. I could

hear such expressions as, "It was a daring un-

der-taking" and "it must have taken a desper-

ate effort to prevent its success."

"The argument that I used to show the prac-

ticability and the possibility of the success of

the enterprise and the disastrous result to the

southern confederacy, if the enterprise of the

raiders had been a success, seemed to be of

very great interest to the audience."

"What was the argument?"

"It was this effect; that in 1862 there

were only three railroads centering in Atlanta

and they permeated the country east, south

and west, in all an area of country between

Richmond, Va. and Mobile, Ala. These three

railroads converged in Atlanta, and the only

line that reached to the confederacy from

the front was the Western and Atlantic

railroad.

"In Chattanooga the Memphis and Char-

leston, Nashville and Chattanooga, and the East

Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroads en-

tered, and all the passengers and freight, sol-

diers and army supplies had to pass over the

Western and Atlantic railroad; so you see the

importance of the Western and Atlantic

railroad was to the country.

"Beauregard, with the largest portion of the

army of the Tennessee, was at Corinth con-

fronted by Buell and Leiberter, with a consid-

erable force at Chattanooga, and E. Kirby

Smith, in command of the right wing of the

army of the Tennessee at Knoxville, con-

fronted by a federal army under Sherman, and

was thought he must die. But he was cured

and given robust health by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The little son of Mrs. T. Nash, of Duxbury,

Mass., suffered terribly with salt rheum, and

was thought he must die. But he was cured

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INCREASE IN NUMBER OF SUPREME COURT JUDGES

A Proclamation, by John R. Gordon, Gov-

ernor of Georgia.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ATLANTA, July 26, 1888.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of 1887-1888

passed the following Act, in accordance with the

requirements of the Constitution, in reference to

amendments of that instrument:

AN ACT to amend Part I of Section 1 of Article VI of

the Constitution of this State, so as to increase the

number of Judges of the Supreme Court of this

State from three to five, to consist of a Chief Jus-

tice and four Associate Justices.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assem-

bly of the State of Georgia, and it is hereby enacted

by authority of the same, That the Constitution of

this State be amended by adding after the words

"Chief Justice," in the 2nd line of the 1st paragraph

of Section 1, article VI, thereof, the words, "and

four Associate Justices," in lieu of the words in said

line, "and two Associate Justices," so that said para-

graph when amended shall read:

The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice

and four Associate Justices. A majority of the court

shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That whenever

the above proposed amendment to the constitution

shall be approved by two-thirds of the members

elected to each of the two houses of the general assembly,

the governor shall, and he is hereby authorized and

instructed to cause the amendment to be pub-

lished in at least two newspapers in each congres-

sional district in the state for the period of two

months next preceding the time of holding the next

general election.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the above

proposed amendment shall be submitted for ratifi-

cation or rejection to the election of this state at the

next general election, and the electors shall be

provided for in the second section of this Act, in the

several election districts of this state, at which elec-

tion every person shall be entitled to vote, who is

entitled to vote for members of the general assem-

bly. All persons voting at said election in favor of

the amendment shall have their names recorded on

the records of the election, and the names of the

electors who have voted in favor of the amend-

ment shall be published in the newspapers of each

district, and the names of the electors who have

voted in favor of the amendment shall be published

in the newspapers of each district, and the names